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Draft Report

AN UPDATED CULTURAL RESOURCES
RECORDS SEARCH FOR THE WEST
TENNESSEE TRIBUTARIES PROJECT

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Prepared for:

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Prepared by:

Heartfield, Price and Greene, Inc.

September, 1980

INTRODUCTION

Heartfield, Price and Greene, Inc. was contracted by Howard, Needles, Tammen and Bergendoff of Baton Rouge, Louisiana, to conduct an update of a cultural resources literature search for the West Tennessee Tributaries Project proposed by the Memphis District of the U. S. Army Corps of Engineers. In March, 1975, an Environmental Impact Statement for this project was issued by the Memphis District of the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers (1975). The archeological portion of that statement was prepared by Gerald Smith (1974a) of the Department of Anthropology, Memphis State University.

Because the original E.I.S. contained a comprehensive overview of the prehistoric sequence in West Tennessee, and because no work has been performed since that time which would substantially alter any portion of that overview, it will not be repeated in this report.

The West Tennessee Tributaries Project entails re-channelization work along the North, Middle, and South Forks of the Forked Deer River and the North, Middle, South and Rutherford Forks of the Obion River. The study areas lies within Dyer, Crockett, Gibson, Haywood, Lauderdale, Madison, Obion, and Weakley Counties, Tennessee. The study area was plotted on Dyersburg and Blytheville 1:250,000 topographic maps furnished to Heartfield, Price and Greene, Inc. by Howard, Needles, Tammen and Bergendoff (Figure 1). The original Environmental Impact Statement (U.S. Army Corps of Engineers 1975:1) states that the entire project area was channelized during the 1920's and 1930's by private interests. This was confirmed by Mr. Willard Max (1980:personal communication), engineer with the Memphis District of the Corps.

Those portions of the rivers marked by solid lines on Figure 1 have been re-channelized by the Corps between 1962 and 1977 (map on file with the Memphis District of the Corps). Those marked by broken lines are proposed for re-channelization at this time.

Little of the Forked Deer-Obion River basins has ever received systematic archeological survey. Areas surveyed are depicted on Figure 2 (Smith 1979:127).

METHODOLOGY

The project area was transferred from the 1:250,000 maps to 15' and 7.5' U.S.G.S. topographic quadrangle maps; these were used as the project maps. A distance of 0.25 mile was determined to be the potential impact area on either side of the river bank, and sites within that corridor were to be considered.

The State Historic Preservation Officer, archeologists with the Memphis District of the Corps, and Dr. Gerald Smith with the Department

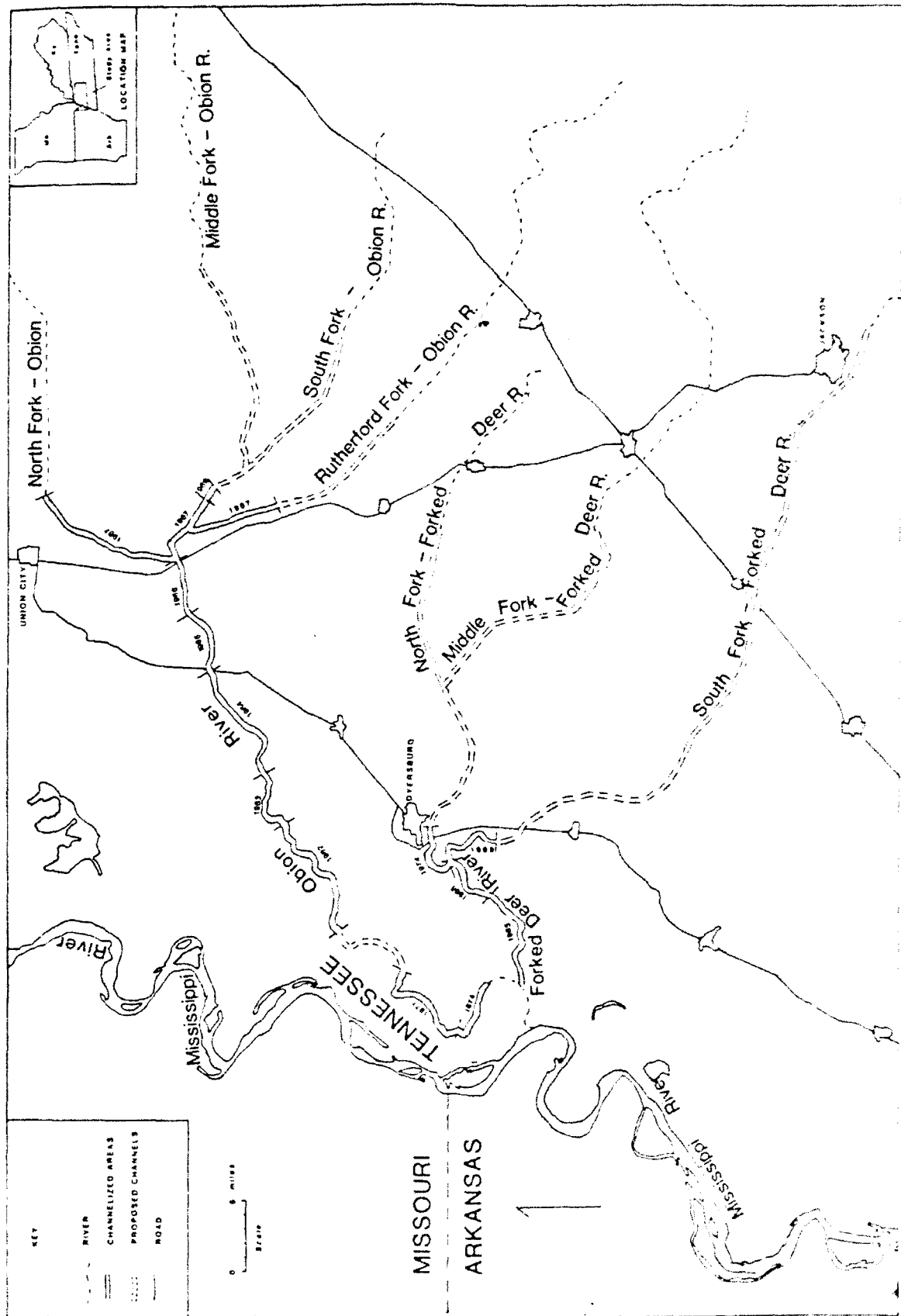


Figure 1. The Study Area.

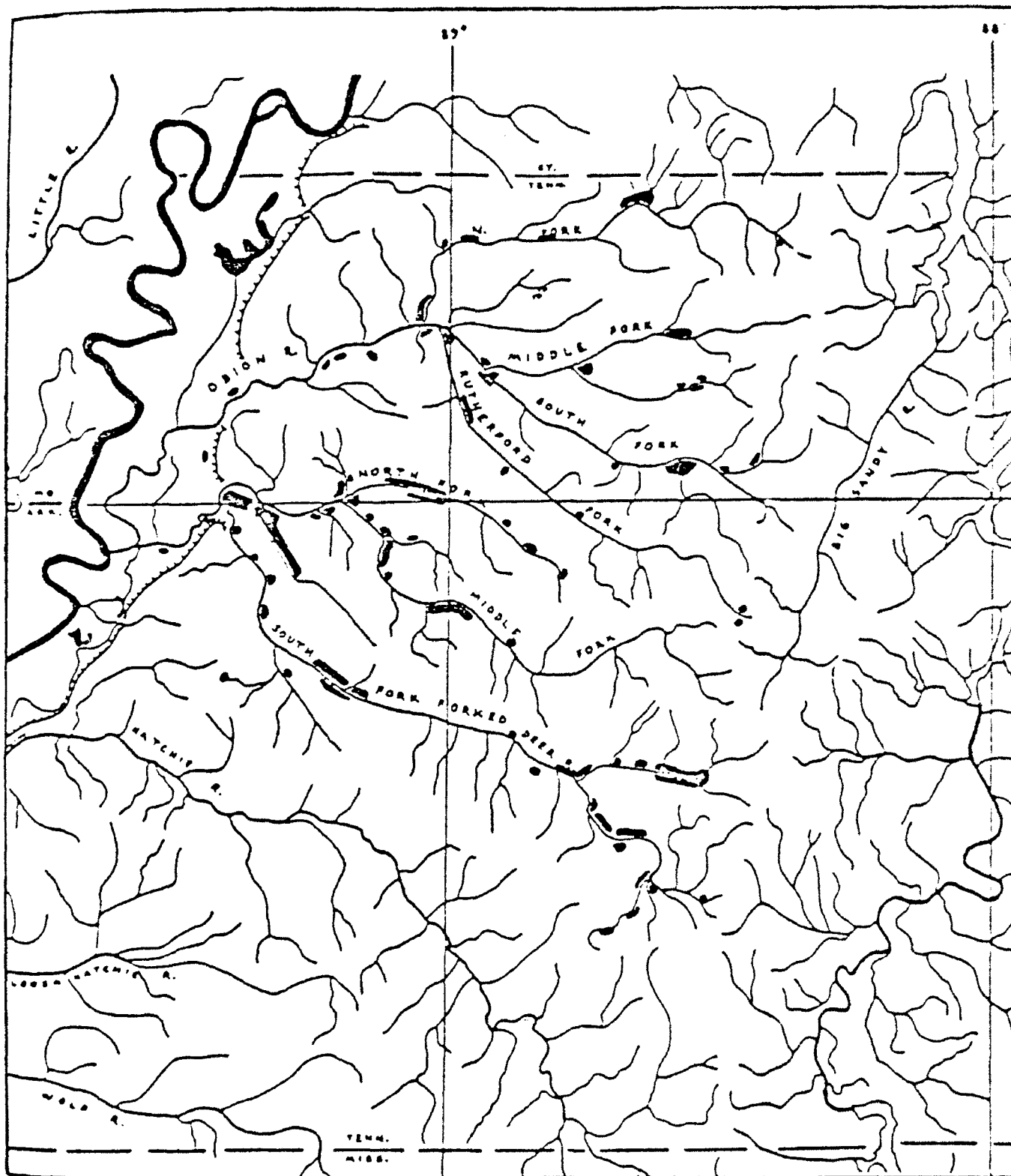


Figure 2. Areas Which Have Been Surveyed. (From Smith 1979:127).

of Anthropology at Memphis State University were consulted for information on any studies which might have been conducted since the issuance of the Environmental Impact Statement (U.S. Army Corps of Engineers 1975). These consist of an archeological inventory and assessment for Parcel No. 1, Mengelwood (Johnson 1975); a summary of earlier findings included in a natural resources report for the Obion-Forked Deer River Basin (United States Department of Agriculture 1978); and a report on archeological surveys in the Obion-Forked Deer drainages between 1966 and early 1975 (Smith 1979). Copies of each of these reports were obtained, and they were checked for references to sites within the impact area.

A set of maps of the West Tennessee Tributaries Project area on file with the Environmental Section of the Memphis District of Corps depicts archeological sites known to Corps personnel. These maps were utilized, and the sites were plotted onto the project maps.

Copies of the official state site maps and site forms are on file with the Department of Anthropology, Memphis State University at their Chucalissa Museum facility in Memphis. Plots of sites from the Corps maps were checked, and in some instances Corps plots were corrected, and all sites not already on the Corps maps were plotted onto the project maps. Copies were made of the site forms for all sites within the corridor.

A route was driven which allowed the study area to be viewed at several points where roads intersected with the project areas. All of the crossings did appear to have been dredged at some time in the past, confirming the Environmental Impact Statement and Mr. Max's statements.

The National Register of Historic Places and its supplements were checked for sites listed within the impact areas. The State Historic Preservation Officer was contacted to insure that no sites within the impact area had recently been nominated to the National Register.

RESULTS

A total of 18 sites have been recorded within 600 feet of the channels within the study area. Of these, 5 are in Crockett County, 3 are in Dyer County, 6 are in Gibson County, none is in Haywood County, 1 is in Lauderdale County, none is in Madison County, 3 are in Obion County, and none is in Weakley County. These are described in Appendix A.

A total of 31 sites have been recorded between 600 feet and 0.25 mile of the channels within the study area. Of these, 1 is in Crockett County, 3 are in Dyer County, 24 are in Gibson County, none is in Haywood County, none is in Lauderdale County, 2 are in Madison County, 1 is in Obion County, and none is in Weakley County. These are described in Appendix B.

All sites have been plotted on a set of 15' and 7.5' quadrangle maps submitted to Howard, Needles, Tammen and Bergendoff.

The sites recorded within 0.25 mile of the channels and the temporal period(s) to which they have been assigned are listed in Tables 1 and 2. Only two sites, 40Gb115 and 40Gb121, have historic components. A mid-19th century cemetery is present within the boundaries of prehistoric site 40Gb43, and the remains of a historic farmhouse are within the boundaries of prehistoric site 40Gb24; however, only the prehistoric components were actually recorded as a site.

RECOMMENDATIONS

Almost no archeological survey has been accomplished within the Forked Deer and Obion River basins, and it is anticipated that many more sites exist than have been recorded up to this time. Those portions which have been surveyed (Figure 2) should not require re-survey before construction activities begin.

Only five of the recorded sites have been evaluated in the literature for significance. Sites 40Gb25, 40Gb41 and 40Gb93 have been classed as warranting further research, while 40Ct9 and 40Ct10 do not need testing or salvage.

It is recommended that determination of National Register eligibility be made for those sites which may be impacted.

TABLE 1
SITES WITHIN THE 600 FOOT IMPACT AREA

SITE	TEMPORAL AFFILIATION
<u>Crockett County</u>	
40Ct9	Archaic - Woodland
40Ct10	Archaic
40Ct18	Unknown prehistoric
40Ct19	Unknown prehistoric
40Ct25	Unknown prehistoric
<u>Dyer County</u>	
40Dy13	Unknown prehistoric
40Dy16	Archaic
R	Unknown prehistoric
<u>Gibson County</u>	
40Gb5	Unknown prehistoric
40Gb7	Archaic - Woodland
40Gt25	Poverty Point, Woodland
40Gb34	Woodland
40Gb41	Late Archaic, Late Woodland
40Gb121	Historic (1870-1955)
<u>Haywood County</u>	
None	
<u>Lauderdale County</u>	
R	Unknown prehistoric
<u>Madison County</u>	
None	
<u>Obion County</u>	
400b-A	Possibly Archaic
No Designation #1	Unknown prehistoric
No Designation #2	Unknown prehistoric
<u>Weakley County</u>	
None	

TABLE 2

SITES BETWEEN 600 FEET AND 0.25 MILES OF THE IMPACT AREA

SITE	TEMPORAL AFFILIATION
<u>Crockett County</u>	
40Ct8	Unknown prehistoric
<u>Dyer County</u>	
40Dy12	Woodland
40Dy42	Woodland
40Dy47	Unknown prehistoric
<u>Gibson County</u>	
40Gb3	Archaic, Poverty Point
40Gb4	Archaic - Woodland
40Gb9	Unknown prehistoric
40Gb16	Poverty Point
40Gb23	Unknown prehistoric
40Gb24	Unknown prehistoric (historic farmhouse remains also present)
40Gb42	Archaic - Late Woodland
40Gb43	Late Archaic - Woodland (mid-19th century ceme- tery also present)
40Gb44	Early Archaic - Woodland
40Gb45	Poverty Point
40Gb48	Unknown prehistoric
40Gb50	Archaic
40Gb51	Archaic - Woodland
40Gb53	Archaic
40Gb61	Unknown prehistoric
40Gb66	Early Archaic-Poverty Point
40Gb91	Unknown prehistoric
40Gb93	Poverty Point, Woodland
40Gb103	Late Archaic - Woodland
40Gb104	Unknown prehistoric
40Gb115	Historic (1877)
R #1	Unknown prehistoric
R #2	Unknown prehistoric
R #3	Unknown prehistoric

TABLE 2
(Continued)

SITE	TEMPORAL AFFILIATION
<u>Haywood County</u>	
None	
<u>Lauderdale County</u>	
None	
<u>Madison County</u>	
40Md40	Transitional Paleo, Middle Archaic, Middle Woodland
R	Unknown prehistoric
<u>Obion County</u>	
40Ob13	Woodland
<u>Weakley County</u>	
None	

APPENDIX A

SITES WITHIN THE 600 FOOT IMPACT AREA

APPENDIX A

SITES WITHIN THE 600 FOOT IMPACT AREA

CROCKETT COUNTY ✓

S 40Ct9

Recorded in 1973 by Smith, Skipper, Pate and Fisher, this hunting camp was dated to the Archaic-Woodland periods (Archives: Memphis State University). Material was collected from an area 200 feet in diameter, on the crest of a natural levee of an old Forked Deer River channel.

The site was in cultivation and had also suffered slight erosion. Smith (1974a:6) feels that the site does not warrant testing or salvage.

S 40Ct10

This camp site was recorded in 1973 by Smith. Lithic material was recovered from an area 80 feet in diameter. The site was dated to the Archaic era (Archives: Memphis State University). The site is on the crest of a natural levee of an old Forked Deer River channel.

The site was in cultivation and had also suffered slight erosion. Smith (1974a:6) feels that the site does not warrant testing or salvage.

A 40Ct18

This site was reported by an amateur and has not been collected from by a professional archeologist (Archives: Memphis State University). It is just south of both the old and the new channels of the Middle Fork of the Forked Deer River.

No other information was recorded.

A 40Ct19

This site was reported by an amateur and has not been collected from by a professional archeologist (Archives: Memphis State University). It is slightly south of the new channel of the Middle Fork of the Forked Deer River.

No other information was recorded.

40Ct25

Smith recorded this site in 1974. It is on a slight rise in the bottoms of the Middle Fork of the Forked Deer River (Archives:Memphis State University). Material was collected from an area of approximately 100 feet. Smith noted an apparent midden stain, but felt that light and soil conditions were too poor for an adequate collection or site evaluation to be made (Ibid).

DYER COUNTY ✓

40Dyl3

This site, recorded by Smith and Brister, consisted of a thin scatter of material on the second bottom of the Forked Deer River. The site is presumed to have been a hunting camp; it yielded only lithic materials (Archives: Memphis State University).

The site was in cultivation, and at the time of recording it had been recently plowed.

40Dyl6

This hunting camp, recorded in 1972 by G. and K. Smith, was dated to the Archaic era. It is situated in the Forked Deer River bottoms on the edge of an old Mississippi River terrace (Archives: Memphis State University). A thin scatter of material covered an area approximately 100 feet in diameter.

The site was in cultivation and had recently been disced and rained on when it was recorded.

R

A site designated as "R" is plotted on the Fowlkes 7.5' topographic map (Halls 15') (Archives: Memphis State University). It is situated just east of the South Fork of the Forked Deer River. Dr. Gerald Smith (1980:personal communication) stated that sites designated as "R" have been reported to exist by an amateur, but have not been visited or confirmed by a professional archeologist. No other information is available.

GIBSON COUNTY ✓

A 40Gb5

This site was reported by an amateur from Milan, Tennessee, who has materials from the site in his collection. It has not been visited by a professional archeologist. It is situated on an intermittent tributary of the North Fork of the Forked Deer River (Archives: Memphis State University).

S 40Gb7

Smith and Crenshaw recorded this campsite in 1971. It was revisited and collected from in 1972. The site is on the end of a low ridge along the Forked Deer canal levee (Archives: Memphis State University). Material was collected from an area approximately 200 feet in diameter. The site was dated to the Archaic and Woodland eras.

It was in cultivation when recorded.

S 40Gb25

Recorded by Smith and Crenshaw in 1972, this site is on a low rise at the edge of a swamp in the forks of the Middle and the North Forks of the Forked Deer River. The site extended for approximately 60 feet north-south and 100 feet east-west. The site form notes that it may contain a "party buried midden mound". Presumed to be the remains of a camp or village, the site was dated to the Woodland and Poverty Point periods (Archives: Memphis State University).

The site has been cultivated; it has also suffered from heavy cattle trampling and slight erosion.

Smith suggests that since the site is in an area of heavy siltation, the strong possibility exists "that the visible portion is only the highest tip of a larger and deeper site than is apparent at first glance". Smith has listed the site as being significant and warranting further investigation.

S 40Gb34

This camp site dating to the Woodland period was recorded by Smith and Crenshaw in 1972. It is situated on the flood plain of the North Fork of the Forked Deer River. A thin scatter of material extended over an area approximately 100 feet in diameter. No midden was observed at the site (Archives: Memphis State University).

The site was in cultivation when recorded and has suffered from slight erosion.

40Gb41

Recorded by Smith and Adams in 1973, this camp or village site has been dated to the Late Archaic and Late Woodland periods (Archives: Memphis State University). It is situated on a low rise in the flood plain of the South Fork of the Obion River. Lithics, ceramics and Poverty Point objects were recovered from an area at least 200 feet in diameter. Adams noted a heavy midden stain at least 18 inches deep. The owner stated that mussell shell and bone had been brought up one year when the field was plowed deeply.

The site was in cultivation and was also partially flooded. Smith (1974a:4) has listed the site as being one which would require further testing and/or salvage work should it be impacted.

40Gb121 (Keeley Mill)

The site of a historic grist mill was recorded in 1979 by Williams and Stripling (Archives: Memphis State University). An informant stated that the mill had been built in the 1870's and had operated for about 40 years. It was located about 600 feet northeast of the original Obion River channel. When the river was channelized in the early 1900's, the source of power for the mill was removed, and the mill ceased to function. The building stood until it was torn down between 1955 and 1980.

The site is presently being used as a pig lot, and a surface examination of the actual site was not made "because of threat of pig attack" (Ibid). No testing was conducted.

HAYWOOD COUNTY ✓

No sites have been recorded within 600 feet of the proposed re-channelization areas within Haywood County.

LAUDERDALE COUNTY ✓

R

A site designated as "R" is plotted on the Fowlkes 7.5' topographic quad (Halls 15') (Archives: Memphis State University). It is situated on a rise east of the South Fork of the Forked Deer River. Dr. Gerald Smith (1980:personal communication) stated that sites designated as "R" have been reported to exist by an amateur, but have not been visited or confirmed by a professional archeologist. No other information is available.

MADISON COUNTY ✓

No sites have been recorded within 600 feet of the proposed re-channelization areas within Madison County.

OBION COUNTY ✓

400b-A

This site was recently recorded by a student at Memphis State University, and it has not yet been given a state site designation (Dr. Gerald Smith 1980:personal communication). It is situated on the bank of the Obion River. It yielded only lithic material, and it was postulated that the site might date to the Archaic era (Archives: Memphis State University).

No Designation (#1)

A circle with no other designation is plotted on the Rives 7.5' topographic map (Archives: Memphis State University). It is in the floodplain directly north of a spoil bank where Mud Creek joins the Obion River. Dr. Gerald Smith (1980:personal communication) stated that such a plotting on the maps would indicate that the site had been reported to exist by an amateur, but that no other information could be obtained, and that the site had never been visited by a professional archeologist.

No Designation (#2)

A circle with no other designation is plotted on the Rives 7.5' topographic map (Archives: Memphis State University). It is west of and immediately adjacent to the North Fork of the Obion River. Dr. Gerald Smith (1980:personal communication) stated that such a plotting on the maps would indicate that the site had been reported to exist by an amateur, but that no other information could be obtained, and that the site had never been visited by a professional archeologist.

WEAKLEY COUNTY ✓

No sites have been recorded within 600 feet of the proposed re-channelization areas within Weakley County.

APPENDIX B

SITES BETWEEN 600 FEET AND 0.25 MILES OF THE IMPACT AREA

APPENDIX B

SITES BETWEEN 600 FEET AND 0.25 MILES OF THE IMPACT AREA

CROCKETT COUNTY ✓

40Ct8

Smith, Skipper, Pate, and Fisher recorded this hunting camp in 1973. It is situated on the crest of a natural levee of an old Forked Deer River channel (Archives: Memphis State University). A grindstone, flakes and ferruginous sandstone were collected over an area of about 100 feet northwest-southeast and 60 feet northeast-southwest.

The site was in cultivation and had also suffered slight erosion.

DYER COUNTY ✓

40Dy12

This site was recorded in 1970 by Hesse and Young. It is on a terrace of the Obion River (Archives: Memphis State University). A scatter of material was found on the surface, and the site was dated to the Woodland era. The site was described as a camp, covering an area of 50 X 100 feet. The site had suffered moderate erosion, and it was planted in cotton at the time it was recorded.

40Dy42

This site was recorded by Johnson in 1975 (correspondence from Jay K. Johnson to Gerald P. Smith dated 26 February 1976) during the survey of Item No. 1, Parcel 2, Minglewood. The site yielded decorated rim and body sherds. It is situated on a series of slight rises northeast of the Forked Deer River. It was not within the impact zone for that project and was not evaluated for significance.

40Dy47 (Poplar Island)

This site was reported by amateurs from Milan, Tennessee. Its location is depicted on site maps (Archives: Memphis State University), but no further information has been recorded.

The site is plotted at a location on a knoll approximately 20 feet above the surrounding area. It is north of the Obion River.

GIBSON COUNTY ✓

✓ 40Gb3

Recorded by Smith and Crenshaw in 1971, this hunting camp has been dated to the Archaic and Poverty Point periods (Archives: Memphis State University). It is situated on a low rise at the edge of an old channel of the North Fork of the Forked Deer River. Lithic materials were collected from an area approximately 60 feet in diameter.

The site has been cultivated in the past. At the time it was recorded, it was in spring grass and weeds.

✓ 40Gb4

This village/campsite was recorded in 1971 by Smith and Crenshaw. It is located immediately adjacent to a creek channel in the bottoms of the North Fork of the Forked Deer River (Archives: Memphis State University). Lithic material and pottery were recovered from the site, which extended for approximately 150 feet east-west and 600 feet north-south along the natural levee of the creek. The site was dated to the Archaic and Woodland eras.

The site had been cultivated in the past, but was in pasture at the time it was recorded.

✓ 40Gb9

This site was reported by an amateur, and it has not been visited by a professional archeologist (Archives: Memphis State University). It is plotted at a location on an intermittent tributary which flows west into the Middle Fork of the Forked Deer River.

✓ 40Gb16

Recorded by Smith and Crenshaw in 1972, this village site has been dated to the Poverty Point period (Archives: Memphis State University). It is situated on a high ridge spur overlooking the North Fork of the Forked Deer River bottoms. Punctated clay objects and other materials were collected from an area which extended for at least 500 feet east-west and 300 feet north-south.

The site has been cultivated and has suffered from severe erosion.

5 40Gb23

Smith and Crenshaw recorded this site in 1972. It is situated on the crest of a bluff overlooking the bottoms of the Middle Fork of the Forked Deer River (Archives: Memphis State University).

The site was in cultivation. Conditions for collection were poor and the recorders felt that the site should be re-visited to obtain an adequate collection.

6 40Gb24

This site was recorded by Smith and Crenshaw in 1972. It is situated on the edge of a bluff overlooking the bottoms of the Middle Fork of the Forked Deer River. A farmhouse stood on the site at one time (Archives: Memphis State University).

The east half of the site was in cultivation, while the west half was in pasture. Conditions for collecting were poor.

5 40Gb42

This camp or village site was recorded by Smith and Adams in 1973. It is located on a low rise next to the natural channel of the South Fork of the Obion River (Archives: Memphis State University). Lithics, ceramics and human and animal bone were recovered from an area about 100 feet in diameter. The family of the collector who reported the site have been excavating there for years to recover relics. Their investigations indicate that the site is at least 4 to 5 feet deep; they have recovered bundled burials, shell beads and a tubular jasper bead.

The site has not been cultivated, and the area was wooded at the time it was recorded.

4 40Gb43

This Late Archaic and Woodland camp site was recorded by Smith and Adams in 1973. It is situated on the crest of a bluff overlooking the Rutherford Fork of the Obion River; there is a spring at the base of the bluff. Lithics, ceramics and Poverty Point objects were collected. The dimensions of the site are approximately 400 feet northwest-southeast and 80 feet northeast-southwest (Archives: Memphis State University). A mid-19th century cemetery is located at the northwest end of the site. A midden stain exists at the southeast end of the site.

In 1973, about 2 feet of the site had eroded from the ridge. The site was in cultivation.

5 40Gb44

Smith and Adams recorded this site in 1973. It is located on the crest of a bluff overlooking the Rutherford Fork of the Obion River; there is a spring at the base of the bluff. Lithics and fragments of Poverty Point objects were collected from an area about 200 feet in diameter. A second visit to the site a few months later yielded a good surface collection (Archives: Memphis State University). The site has been dated to the Early Archaic and Woodland periods.

The site was in cultivation when it was recorded, and has suffered from severe erosion. Much of the lithic material recovered had been washed downhill in plow furrows.

40Gb45

This hunting camp was recorded in 1973 by Smith and Adams. It has been dated to the Poverty Point period (Archives: Memphis State University). It is situated on a bluff overlooking the flood plain of the Rutherford Fork of the Obion River. The site is approximately 100 feet in diameter.

The south half of the site was wooded, but the north half was in cultivation and had suffered from severe erosion.

4 40Gb48

This site was reported by an amateur collector. It is plotted at a location in the flood plain near a small tributary of the South Fork of the Obion River (Archives: Memphis State University).

No further information was recorded.

6 40Gb50

This Archaic hunting camp was recorded by Smith and Adams in 1973. It is situated at the end of a ridge projecting into the flood plain of the Rutherford Fork of the Obion River (Archives: Memphis State University). Lithic materials were recovered from an area about 200 feet in diameter. Midden deposits remain in some portions of the site.

The north half of the site was in cultivation at the time it was recorded. A barn is present on the south half of the site, which is being used for a hog lot. The site has suffered from severe erosion, especially the south half.

40Gb51

Smith and Adams recorded this camp site in 1973. It has been dated to the Archaic and Woodland eras (Archives: Memphis State University). Poverty Point objects and other materials were recovered from an area about 150 feet in diameter. It is situated on an isolated low rise in the flood plain of the Rutherford Fork of the Obion River.

The site was in cultivation and has been moderately eroded.

40Gb53

Very little material was recovered from this Archaic camp site recorded by Smith and Adams in 1973. The site is on the crest of the first terrace of the South Fork of the Obion River (Archives: Memphis State University). Dimensions of the site are about 150 feet northeast-southwest.

The site was in cultivation, but had suffered only slight erosion.

40Gb61

This site was reported by an amateur collector, and it has not been visited by a professional archeologist. It is plotted at a location in the flood plain just south of the old channel of the South Fork of the Obion River (Archives: Memphis State University).

No further information was recorded.

40Gb66

Material was very thinly scattered at this Early Archaic-Poverty Point hunting camp recorded in 1973 by Smith, Smith, Crenshaw and McCutchen. It is situated on the edge of the first terrace at the confluence of Buck Creek and the Middle Fork of the Forked Deer River (Archives: Memphis State University). Lithics, including Dalton projectile points, and Poverty Point objects were recovered from an area about 300 feet in diameter.

The site was in cultivation and had suffered moderate erosion.

40Gb91

This site was reported by an amateur collector, and it has not been visited by a professional archeologist. It is plotted at a location in the flood plain south of the Middle Fork of the Forked Deer River (Archives: Memphis State University).

No further information was recorded.

40Gb93

This site was reported by an amateur collector, and it has not been visited by a professional archeologist. It is plotted at a location just northeast of site 40Gb91 (Archives: Memphis State University). The collector reported that he had recovered lithics, Poverty Point objects, and shell-tempered pottery from the site and that at least two feet of midden deposits were present. Smith (1979:30) has listed the site as significant and needing further investigation.

40Gb103

This site was recorded in 1974 by Smith, Smith and Moore. It is just northwest of site 40Gb91. Situated on a slight rise in the flood plain, this camp or village site has been dated to the Late Archaic and Woodland periods (Archives: Memphis State University). The site is about 200 feet in diameter.

The site was in cultivation when it was recorded.

40Gb104

This site was reported by an amateur collector and has not been visited by a professional archeologist. It is plotted at a location on a slight rise south of the South Fork of the Obion River (Archives: Memphis State University).

No further information was recorded.

40Gb115 (Brady's Mill Area)

This site was recorded in 1979 by Stripling and Williams (Archives: Memphis State University). It consists of the site of former domestic dwellings and a former grist mill. The mill was probably built about 1877. A moderate surface scatter of historic material was found over an area of approximately 6 acres.

The site is approximately 1000 feet southeast of a tributary of the Rutherford Fork of the Obion River.

Two standing structures are present at the site; one is a barn, and the other is an abandoned workshop. Most of the site was under cultivation at the time it was recorded.

R (#1)

A site designated as "R" is plotted on the Rutherford 7.5' topographic map (Greenfield 15') (Archives: Memphis State University). It is situated halfway between sites 40Gb51 and 40Gb45. It may refer to a standing structure included within the circle, or may be a prehistoric site. Dr. Gerald Smith (1980:personal communication) stated that sites designated as "R" were reported to exist by an amateur, but have not been visited or confirmed by a professional archeologist. No other information is available.

R (#2)

A site designated as "R" is plotted on the Yorkville 7.5' topographic map (Trimble 15') (Archives: Memphis State University). It is situated adjacent to an intermittent tributary which flows south to the North Fork of the Forked Deer River. Dr. Gerald Smith (1980:personal communication) stated that sites designated as "R" were reported to exist by an amateur, but have not been visited or confirmed by a professional archeologist. No other information is available.

R (#3)

A site designated as "R" is plotted on the Yorkville 7.5' topographic map (Trimble 15') (Archives: Memphis State University). It is situated adjacent to an intermittent tributary which flows north to the North Fork of the Forked Deer River. Dr. Gerald Smith (1980:personal communication) stated that sites designated as "R" were reported to exist by an amateur, but have not been visited or confirmed by a professional archeologist. No other information is available.

HAYWOOD COUNTY ✓

No sites have been recorded within 0.25 mile of the proposed re-channelization areas within Haywood County.

LAUDERDALE COUNTY ✓

No sites have been recorded between 600 feet and 0.25 mile of the proposed re-channelization area within Lauderdale County.

MADISON COUNTY

4CMd40

This habitation site was recorded in 1974. It is situated on a rise overlooking the South Fork of the Forked Deer River. Lithics and ceramics were collected over an area of approximately 10 X 15 meters. The site was dated to the Middle Woodland, Middle Archaic and Transitional Paleo eras (Archives: Memphis State University).

The site was in grass at the time it was recorded.

R

A large site designated as "R" is plotted on the Jackson North 7.5' topographic map (Archives: Memphis State University). It is situated on a slight rise north of the South Fork of the Forked Deer River. Dr. Gerald Smith (1980:personal communication) stated that sites designated as "R" were reported to exist by an amateur, but have not been visited or confirmed by a professional archeologist. No other information is available.

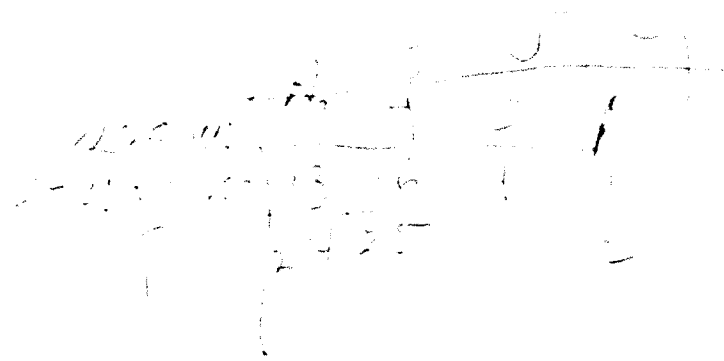
OBION COUNTY

400b13

This site is located at the base of the bluff at the confluence of the Obion River and Rutherford Creek. The site was in cultivation when it was recorded in 1970 by Brister, Smith and Sutton. It had been moderately eroded. Sherds were collected over an area 150 feet in diameter. It was classed as a camp dating to the Woodland period.

WEAKLEY COUNTY

No sites have been recorded within 0.25 mile of the proposed re-channelization areas within Weakley County.



APPENDIX C

QUADRANGLE MAP INDEXES

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QUADRANGLE MAP INDEXES

<u>ADAIR 7.5'</u>	<u>GREENFIELD 15'</u>	<u>TRIMBLE 15'</u>
None.	(Cont.)	
	40Gb50	40Gb23
	40Gb51	40Gb24
	40Gb44	40Gb25
	40Gb45	40Gb7
	R #1	40Gb34
	40Gb104	40Gb66
		R #2
<u>ALAMO 15'</u>	<u>HALES POINT 15'</u>	40Gb16
40Gb9		40Gb3
40Ct19		40Gb4
40Ct18		40Gb5
40Ct25		R #3
40Gb103		
40Gb91		
40Gb93		
	<u>HALLS 15'</u>	
<u>BELLS 15'</u>		<u>UNION CITY 7.5'</u>
None.	R	
	R	None.
	40Dy13	
<u>BROWNSVILLE 15'</u>	40Ct8	
	40Ct9	
None.	40Ct10	
<u>CARUTHERSVILLE 15'</u>	<u>JACKSON NORTH 7.5'</u>	
None.	R	
	40Md40	
<u>DRESDEN 7.5'</u>	<u>JACKSON SOUTH 7.5'</u>	
None.	None.	
<u>DYERSBURG 15'</u>	<u>McKENZIE 15'</u>	
40Dy47	None.	
40Dy12		
40Dy16	<u>MARTIN 15'</u>	
	400bA	
<u>GREENFIELD 15'</u>	<u>OBION 7.5'</u>	
40Gb61	None.	
40Gb53		
40Gb42		
40Gb41	<u>RIVES 7.5'</u>	
40Gb48	No Designation #1	
40Gb121	No Designation #2	
40Gb115	400b13	
40Gb43		